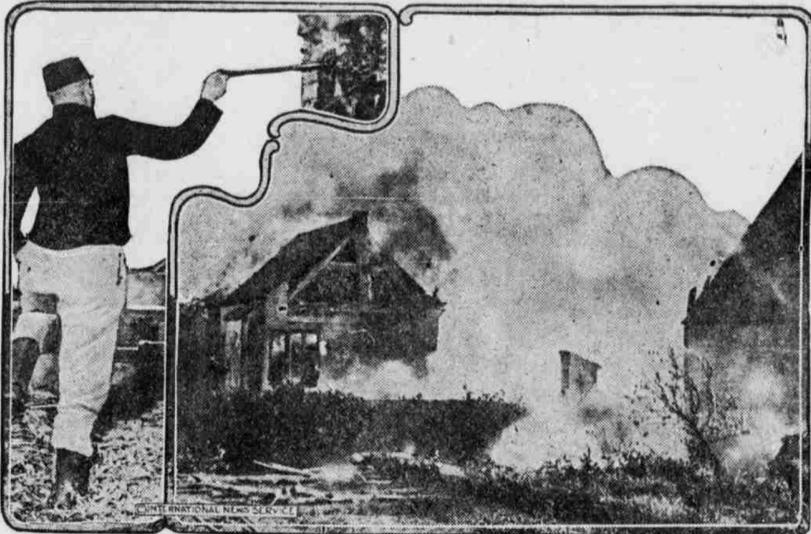


BELGIANS FLEEING AND ADVANCING



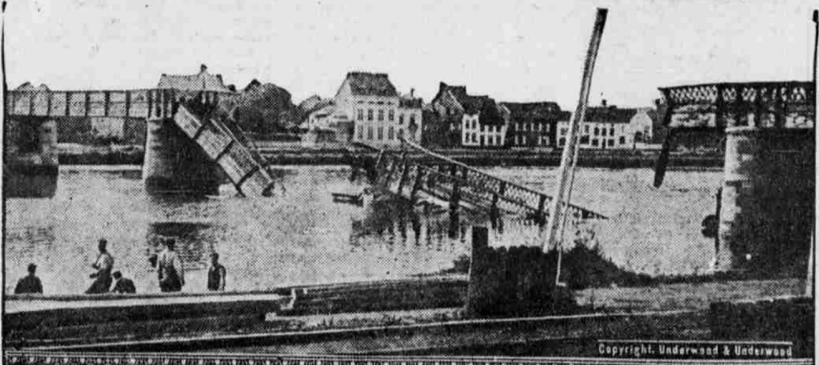
Below, the entire population of Tirlemont fleeing for life from the rapidly advancing Germans, carrying their most precious little possessions. Above, Belgian infantry in column formation screened by artillery under the trees in the distance, marching to repulse the Germans at Haelen.

CLEARING THE WAY FOR ANTWERP'S GUNS



When the Belgians retired to Antwerp many houses in the suburbs were burned in order to clear the land in front of the fortifications. At the left a soldier is seen setting fire to a cottage with a lighted broom.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MEUSE DESTROYED BY BELGIANS



In order to impede the advance of the Germans the Belgians destroyed this steel and concrete bridge across the Meuse river. This photograph was made at great risk, as an order had been issued to shoot photographers caught making pictures.

READY FOR THEIR ERRAND OF MERCY



Some of the American Red Cross nurses ready to sail on the steamer Red Cross for service on the battlefields of Europe. In front are Mary Francis Keller, May A. Brownell and Anna L. Rentinger. At the rear, Mary E. Gladwin, Helen Scott Hay (in charge), Lucy Minnegerode and Mary F. Farley.

REFUGEES IN CATTLE CAR



American and English refugees fleeing from France in a cattle car. They were glad to obtain even that crude transportation.

London.—A Willenden shopkeeper is disposing of a stock of small silk German flags by offering them as "pipe cleaners; four a penny."

VISE DEVASTATED BY THE INVADING GERMANS



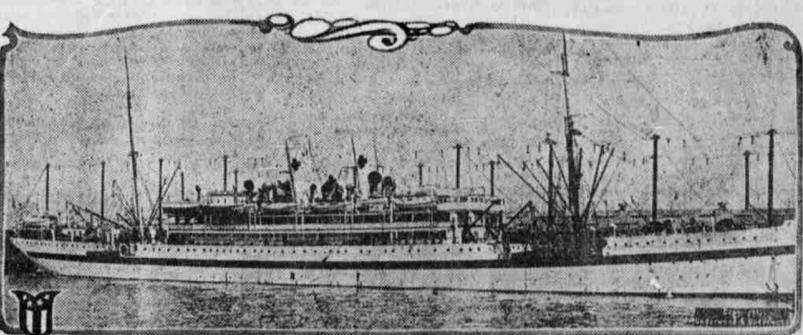
Because Vise, Belgium, offered a stout resistance to the German troops they left it in the condition here shown—a mass of ruins.

FRENCH ARTILLERY IN DIFFICULTIES



French artillery division that got into trouble while maneuvering for an advantageous position.

SAILING OF THE RED CROSS DELAYED



This is the steamer Red Cross, formerly the Hamburg, whose sailing from New York with American Red Cross nurses and surgeons was delayed by protests of the English and French consuls because some of the crew were Germans.

FOR LOYAL GERMAN WOMEN AUSTRIAN SHARPSHOOTERS HOLD BACK SERBS



This ring of the German Order of the Iron Cross is being bestowed upon many of the loyal women of Germany who contribute to the Kaiser's war fund, William following the example set by his grandfather in 1870.

Paris.—In the fighting at Dieuse it is declared the Germans signaled for a masked battery to open fire on the French by having a military band play Chopin's Funeral March.



Austrian sharpshooters along the Danube river checking the advance of the Serbian troops.

HOW THE POLES IN RUSSIA LOST THEIR FREEDOM

There are today approximately 200,000 Poles in the German and Austrian armies, and 400,000 Poles under arms for Russia who are opposing them. Military experts point out the possibility that the czar was aiming to alienate the Polish soldiers of Russia's enemies when he issued his recent proclamation, promising autonomy for the ancient kingdom of Poland. Poland disappeared as an independent and integral state in 1772

when the first partition of the kingdom was effected between Russia, Austria and Prussia. There was a second partition in 1793 and the third and last partition occurred in 1796. The division of the Polish kingdom among the three powers was arranged by the congress of Vienna in 1815. In the rearrangement the shares of Prussia and Austria were reduced and the grand duchy of Warsaw was added to the Russian empire. This grand duchy of Warsaw was absolutely autonomous and independent of Russia, the only bond of union being personal, the same monarch being the sovereign of each state. In 1831 the Poles, alleging abuses by Russia, arose in rebellion and were crushed utterly by the czar. Their constitution was taken away, their parliament abolished, their army added to that of Russia and the Russian language was substituted for Polish and made compulsory. All posts were filled by Russians.

HOME TOWN HELPS

BEST HOUSING OF WORKMEN

Subject to Which City Planners Are Giving Deserved and Increasing Attention.

Work done in uncomfortable surroundings and under mental protest is poor work, and work done under unhealthy conditions is likely to be of a still lower order. Therefore, the big manufacturer has given his earnest attention to the housing of his plant. Besides laying his plans for the greatest floor space, lowest cost and highest efficiency of arrangement, he has kept the health and well being of his employes in mind in the erection of factory buildings. This has paid him large returns in dollars and cents.

Despite the decided advantage of a healthy, contented force of operatives, however, there is still a large class of manufacturers in this country who persist in regarding their workmen as machines, to be run as cheaply as possible with the least possible attention. They forget that the machine is not an inspired thing, that its output of a certain quality of work is known and that it either can or cannot come up to this known output; while, on the other hand, the output of the employe throughout the year can be, at best, approximated, and, in ill health or when ill at ease, the employe may fall far short of his best, both in quality and amount of work done, without bringing the notice of his employer or next superior upon him.

The humanitarian factory is merely a matter of education.

It is not only a thing to be wished for by sentimental well wishers of the race, but it is good business for the individual and good economy and better politics for society. Foremost engaged in the work of educating the backward manufacturer is the United States department of labor, aided by a legion of writers, sociologists and labor organizations. By process of competition even the sweatshop must succumb before the sanitary factory.—Frederic J. Haskin.

HOW FINE BUILDINGS HELP

Best Possible Form of Advertising—Some Examples Given Us by the Old World.

Everybody will talk about New York's circular courthouse. Immediately this building will pay for itself in the delight it will furnish that city and in the interest it will create outside of it.

While St. Mark's square was not constructed as an advertisement, it has taken thousands of travelers to Venice.

The Ringstrasse, that matchless circular thoroughfare, attracts the whole world to Vienna.

I suppose that everybody in Italy walked to Rome in the old days to see the Coliseum, and if anyone in Greece failed to visit the Acropolis he was no patriot.

As soon as one lands in India one hears the praises of the Taj Mahal. A beautiful building does not cost much more than a monastery.

It doesn't profit a town to do a big thing in a little way.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Care of City's Shade Trees.

Too much credit cannot be given the street tree committees of the park commission for the energy and intelligence with which it has entered upon its task of caring for the shade trees in the city streets, says the Philadelphia Ledger. The story of what has been accomplished with little money is told not alone in the statistics of trees sprayed and protected, but in the actual condition of the trees in all parts of the city and in the conspicuous reduction in the number and ravages of the caterpillars. This is a form of improvement in actual civic conditions, material and esthetic, that cannot be measured in figures, yet is so distinct an addition to the beauty and comfort of the city streets that the fullest co-operation should be afforded the committee both by city councils and by the individual property owners, and especially by the owners of trees on the sidewalks.

Wireless Control of Fog Guns.

A system of wireless control that is now being applied successfully at several points in Scotland seems to have solved the problem of distant control of acetylene fog guns located at points difficult of access, and provides a means by which a number of such installations may be operated from one wireless station without the necessity for visiting the different signals, except for making repairs and replenishing the supply of gas, a Popular Mechanics writer says. The gun automatically feeds and fires itself at regular intervals until stopped or until the supply of acetylene runs out, and the wireless control simply provides a means of starting it when there is a fog and stopping it when the fog clears, without going near the signal. Furthermore, the wireless apparatus is so arranged and tuned that it is not interfered with by the more powerful waves that may be sent out by passing ships or by other wireless stations.

Magic for Rust Spots.

To remove rust spots on bathtubs and basins and discolorations in toilet basins and sinks apply muriatic acid with a mop. As soon as the discoloration is removed the acid should be thoroughly rinsed off with clear water. The acid works like magic; it is almost instantaneous in its effect and the labor of scrubbing is saved.

Arkansas Leads in Oil Stones.

Arkansas produces the greater part of the natural oil stones of this country.

WHY THE WAR WORRIES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

Fire insurance companies all over this country are now in great fear of a big fire, because of the situation in which the war places them. In every city and town the companies are sending out stern warnings to policy holders, advising them to exercise extraordinary precautions to guard against fire.

A costly conflagration might bankrupt the fire insurance companies and perhaps, by straining all their resources, they could not pay the claims against them. The reason why the war in Europe is worrying fire insurance managers is that it has paralyzed stock trading. Stock exchanges all over the world are closed and the market is entirely out of business. The funds of the insurance companies are invested in securities and it

would be utterly impossible, under present conditions, for the companies to turn over their stocks and bonds to raise ready money to pay fire claims. Their security holdings at the moment are worth in many cases not much more than the paper on which they are engraved. It is generally known that the insurance companies are enabled to do business by investing the money paid in for policies. By banking the money, or by loaning it at small interest, the companies could not pay their losses.